









Weather . . . . .  
Rainfall . . . . .  
Hong Kong Observatory. Jan. 11,

Intellect; six had passed the highest standard one, two, three or four years previously and so being ineligible for Grants-in-Aid purposes, prepare for University Local Examinations. The remainder (last year 50) were examined by H. Inspector of Schools; 52 passed or 94 per cent; (last year 99 per cent). Three

feel convinced that if the committee would ask them to give a special performance their very amusing pantomime for the first, they would do so; or at any rate they could not see their way to give a special performance they might perhaps be inclined to devote a portion of the program and share expenses that they are

d. two six donations of \$ 100 each.  
 following is the subscription list:—  
 Rev. Rev. Bishop Doane  
 Hon. A. F. McEwen  
 Hon. W. P. Chase  
 Mr. E. L. Bailey  
 Mr. Edmund Sharp  
 Mr. H. N. Medy

opinion has to bear. The Chinese  
opinion will certainly be the loser if the  
opinion be entirely driven out of  
which seems very likely to be the case.  
our opinion nothing will prevent the  
opening as the natives have now  
acquiesced in the sin of their own  
opinion of its despatch.

from the south but approximate Shantingese rather than to the Nanyang. They are more open, sturdy, homely, altogether more prepossessing, riverine and mountain provincial, ex themselves refugees (lingering and notwithstanding the mis- and probably describes them with a fair

Barometer	39.7
Temperature	53
Damp Bulb	57
Direction of Wind	calm
Force	10
Weather	c, r.
Rainfall	—

Newburg Observatory, Jan. 1



## THE FOOLS' EPITAPH.

Sleep well, sweet knave of cap and collar,  
Who doted on the braver brother,  
Who dared to deem the thing he was  
And scorned the hypocrite's part.

Who capered 'neath his father's weight,  
And gaily eluded fate's fates links,  
And snatched his fingers at life's foam,  
And bantered humor with the Sphinx.

We onwards clank our motley garb  
Beneath convention's ample fold,  
And greet our brother's auld grin  
With alien looks, austere and cold.

Our pale, wan lips would fain deny  
The horrors of our lot,  
Although it peep from merry mirth  
And jingle in our foolish speech.

Brother, we lack but thy stout heart  
To scorn the continuous gloom,  
To flout our motley, shake our bells  
And join our hurly burly dance.

Sleep well, sweet fool; like thee, we live  
In open guise or unconcerned,  
No wit more wise, nor half as brave,  
Until, like thee, we too, find rest.

—Arthur Mervin Cummings, in Life.

## ULTIMA THULE.

During the summer of this year I visited Iceland, and there I saw and heard much that interested me very deeply. All well with me, I shall go to Iceland again, and live among the bonfires in their mountain valleys, and among the fair folk in their desolate coasts. I liked the Iceland people; I think they liked me; at all events, we got along agreeably. So far as I could judge, they were under little or no reserve in my presence, and they seemed sincere in wishing that I should talk to them of their inner life and character. The Icelanders are not master in their own house, and this makes him very sensitive on many points. I did not probe the sore places, and he was too proud to make any display of them, and among the fair folk to make no concealment, and I think it lies at the bottom of his heart that if England and America knew how matters stand with him, perhaps help of some peaceful sort would come his way. I have no doubt that he is right in that, and I wish, I am sufficient to say, to say with confidence what I think of the relation of Denmark towards Iceland. This may come some day, and meantime all I wish to do here is to gossip in an easy way on some aspects of Icelandic character as I saw it in the course of a short visit.

The Iceland people are the poorest that I have any knowledge of, but they are also in one respect the proudest. They do not mind getting money by means that we should not countenance, but they will accept nothing in charity. Shortly after landing at Reykjavik, I had experience both of Icelandic shrewdness and Icelandic pride. We were to make a journey to Krustuvik to see the sulphur mines, and had some one of those people to guide us, a stout fellow, a good deal of a brute, but they will accept nothing in charity. Shortly after landing at Reykjavik, I had experience both of Icelandic shrewdness and Icelandic pride. We were to make a journey to Krustuvik to see the sulphur mines, and had some one of those people to guide us, a stout fellow, a good deal of a brute, but they will accept nothing in charity.

The Icelanders are a leucocutaneous, and the work occupied several hours. During this time we walked over the town, and then rested in the Hotel Island. There had been no meeting at the hotel, but the Icelanders stood a little group of people with various articles for sale. One woman sold the Iceland woman's house-cup, the hula, a sort of flattened bowl with a longer tassel; another sold Icelandic sheep, a sort of sheep; and yet another sold various things of Icelandic manufacture. The prices seemed high, but we paid them, and pocketed our treasures, and some of the old folk whose stock had been entirely sold off skipped away like delighted children. One young Icelanders showed me two large silver coins, and asked forty kroner for them. As silver they were not worth half as much, and I hesitated, though I wished to possess them. My first impulse was to offer thirty kroner, but I did not like to cheapen the coin, and the young fellow should think that I believed he was trying to take advantage of me. Very reluctantly I said No, and turned my back on the Icelanders. Then I heard this conversation between the man and the woman of the shop in which we had sold. "How much did you say, Sigis?" "Twenty kroner." "No, no, no, I'll give you twenty." "Very well, that will do."

Thereupon I turned about and caught the eye of the Icelanders, but there was nothing in his face to betray shame at his attempt to cheat me.

Shortly after this the police were brought down from the moor, our guide was engaged, and our party made ready to set out. The twelve shaggy, bony, punky little horses were drawn up like a file of sleep in the yard at the back of the hotel, and there too, a great crowd of women, children, and all fellows had congregated to see us start. I had got into the saddle, and was waiting for my friends, when an old woman pushed her way through to the horse's head and held out a pair of grey woollen gloves. She could not speak English, but I could not speak Icelandic, but I saw that she was offering the gloves for sale. I did not need them, and so I pulled out of a side pocket a pair of thick fur-lined gloves to show her that I was already provided. She understood, and seemed disappointed. I looked at the poor creature and saw that she was poor. She had a torn hula on her head, torn skin shoes on her feet, and a ragged woollen dress that scarcely covered her. Rheumatism seemed to play and havoc with her limbs, for she could scarcely walk to get out from among the face of the ponies. I took a silver coin and offered it to her, as quietly as I could; but she drew herself back with dignity, looked grave, shook her head, stiffened her lips, and walked away as one would say, "I came to sell, not to beg." Never in my life had I felt more completely humiliated. I dare say I shall be laughed at when I add that I did all that I could do in my helpless ignorance—I raised my hat.

Thus, before I had been three hours in Iceland I had stumbled upon two leading traits of common Icelandic character. Our guide that day, and the next, was a good simple, lanky creature named Jonas Jonasson. He spoke English very fairly, French as well, and Danish I dare say a good deal better. I rode beside him many miles on my journey, and we were often ahead of the rest of the party, and had half our horses in front of us, for we had taken at least two horses for each person. Jonas had been guided to Bayard Taylor in 1874, and he remembered Mr. Bayard's good visit much earlier than I do. He promised me great enjoyment of his country. Iceland was the fairest land on earth, and he loved it, and would never leave it. There was something touching in Jonas's patriotism, and I would not have disturbed it for the world. Iceland is, perhaps, the least hospitable country on the face of God's earth, and Jonas's share of its good things probably represented less than half the earnings of the worst-paid English farm labourer. But he seems content and happy in his simple way. Two or three months of every year he earns one penny a krona (three and sevenpence halfpenny) a day, and during the rest of the year he has little or nothing. He lives in a house

that would not compare favourably with an Irish cabin in Connemara; he eats fish and fish-bread, and drinks poor coffee and weak skyr, and sometimes a bottle of light wine called brandy-vin. On the whole, I dare say Jonas is looked upon as a fairly prosperous man, and compared with the gloom that hangs about the villages of the interior he is indeed a thriving merchant. It is a hard life the Icelanders live on their lava rock of the northern seas, but they love it and cling to it as no Frenchman and no Italian over loved the lands that nature has so abundantly blessed.

Before going to Iceland I had made a close study of certain Icelandic jurisprudence, and I was prepared both for great reverence of law and great simplicity in the carrying out of justice. But one story that came my way betrayed simplicity that surprised me. An interesting young Icelandic, who had lived in Scotland, told me that going across the desert some time ago he met a man on his pony, riding towards Akureyri. Such meetings are rare in these parts, and the ships on the sea are two men hailed and spoke. And this was the manner and substance of their intercourse—

"What's your name?"

"Stefan."

"Where are you?"

"Thorsness."

"Where are you going?"

"To prison."

"What for?"

"Stealing a sheep."

"No one taking you?"

"No, the Sheriff is busy, so he gave me my papers (his warrant), and sent me on by myself."

"They exchanged snuff and a kiss and parted."

A week later my young friend was returning to Reykjavik, and near the same place he met the same man.

"What!" he cried, "Stefan Thorsteinson?"

"Why, you said you were going to prison."

"So I was, and I went, but they would not let me."

"Why not?"

"Because I had lost my papers, and the Sheriff at Akureyri said he could not receive me without them."

"So you are going home again?"

"Yes."

"I have every reason to believe that this story (short of the names) is strictly true. The position of woman in Iceland is not by any means such as would satisfy the leaders of the woman's rights movement. Among the more educated people in Reykjavik who have travelled in Europe and America there is a distinct and increasing tendency towards the manners of western civilization, but the treatment of wives and mothers and female servants in remote places is Eastern in its severity. A wife is not in any visible degree the mistress of her own house, and she is certainly not the mistress at her own table. She does not sit with her husband's guests. As often as not

she does not appear, and is hardly seen at all, or if seen she is seen for a few moments only, and then goes back to her kitchen. The kitchen is her home, and she is in it early and late. Even when she is the wife of a rich man, as riches are counted in her country, she is usually her own cook, and always her own housekeeper. These are broad descriptions of her position, and I know how easy it is to err in such accounts of a people but slightly known. Certainly I myself witnessed more than one instance of what looked like the humiliation of woman to English eyes. I visited at the house of an excellent and able man, who, if I remember aright, a member of Althing. He received me alone, and was very friendly and hospitable. I called if he had any family and he called for his children. They were two sweet boys of four and six, who seemed to be much indulged by their father. I inquired after their mother, and she was sent for. After some little time she came, looking as if she had just been removing from her comely face the traces of the work of the kitchen. "This is my wife," said the husband, and that was all our introduction. He did not sit, and she did not sit. He with his youngest son on his knee and his long pipe in his mouth. She stood literally in the open doorway, or not half a pace inside the room. He resumed the conversation that had been interrupted by her entrance. She understood English and could speak it a little, but said nothing beyond two or three words that I took

to be words of welcome. She went on for several minutes, when forgetting all I had heard, and every warning I had received concerning the position of woman in an Icelandic home, I rose and offered the lady a chair. I shall not soon forget the result of my indiscretion. The wife looked confused, coloured, stammered, and shook her head. Her husband said, "No, no, no," quickly, very emphatically, and with a gesture of annoyance and extreme impatience. At the next moment I had resumed my seat, hot and cold by turns, the wife had gone back to her kitchen, and the husband, who had regained his natural amiability, was smiling as if saying within himself, "I had forgotten that you were an Englishman."

I dare say this sort of thing does not occur in some of the houses in the capital, but that it represents not unfairly the position of woman in nine-tenths of the representative Icelandic houses. I know not only from observation, but on the assurance of several Icelanders who have travelled in England and become conscious of the very different esteem in which women are held among ourselves.

It may be that in some Icelandic homes there is fully as much tender deference paid to women as ever shored and sweetened the homeliest homes in England. I can only say that I saw nothing of it, and heard nothing of it. It seemed to me that it might be possible to live a year in a good Icelandic house without seeing much of its

women folk, and a lifetime without really knowing them. In the inland places, among the farming people, the women are the holders of wood and the drawers of water. Of course they have their other functions, their natural ones, that of the mothers of children, but even in that relation it cannot be said that over much attention is paid to them. The laws of the country are not made for them, and where they appear to favour them they are often favouring the other sex indirectly. Down to recent years the priests were forbidden to marry any woman who could not read and write. This regulation was clearly not designed for the more enlightenment of the female sex, but out of regard for the fact that the women are the first, and oftentimes only teachers of their children; and if the mother cannot read how then shall the son be taught? It is conceivable that among more democratic people the enactment would have led to prostitution. I have never heard of anything of the kind in Iceland, though I learned enough to realise that there never was a much bigger blunder than that of Byron when he extolled the northern nations for particular chastity.

A story came my way that may illustrate the position of woman in the most realistic of possible relations of life. I begin by frankly stating that I do not know the Icelandic law of marriage or divorce, and may have fallen into some error as to the basis of legal institution upon which the story rests. Some of the persons concerned in it were known to me, and I was on the scene of it for some little while. On the Eastern coast of Iceland there is a great fjord called Seydisfjord where the Danish mail-boats and the Scotch cattle-boats put in for cargoes of horses and sheep from the interior. Near to Seydisfjord there lived a man whom I shall call Grimson. He was a farmer of middle age, a hard, selfish, cruel-hearted fellow. But he was rich in such men, and it came to him that the sole trouble of his life was the circumstance that he had no one that he could leave his land and money to when his time came to go under the genos. So just that he might have an heir he resolved to marry. There are not many people near Seydisfjord, and there are few women to choose from, but he hit on a maid-servant of somebody's, named Hilda, and married her, as I understand, and took her to his home. It may be that without other ceremony he took her as Jacob took Rachel. I cannot say, with certainty. In due course she bore a child to him, and supplied it, and then at the end of three years from the day that he received her into his home he banded her out of it. He kept the child, and told her to shift for herself.

Now, I was assured that the law of Iceland allowed the man thus to divorce the woman who stood to him in the relation of wife without word or writ from any legal functionary. It seems incredible, but my authority was a sea captain who had sailed twenty years to Iceland, and who knew every man, woman and child at every port of call. I should say that Hilda was not the man's married wife at all, and that in turning her adrift the worthy Grimson was but abandoning his mistress.

Poor Hilda was in despair, but not so much for her necessities, which were great, as because she was cut off from all intercourse with her child. Again and again she crept up to the house to see the little one, and kiss and fondle it, and again and again she was caught and driven away. She did not work, she became a beggar, and the excellent woman who had been a child to her did not relent. These were the days when America was holding out her hand to Iceland, and asking all Icelanders who could not live on their cruel rock of the frozen sea to come to the new world, and to the shores of the Pacific. And the ship that my friend the captain sailed lay at the time off the jetty at Seydisfjord.

One day Hilda watched her opportunity, crept up to her former home, stole her own baby, hastened to the shore, and there she stood amid the crowd of a hundred emigrants, and stowed away in some dark corner below decks. The ship in due time weighed her anchor and steamed down towards the sea. There was a hub and cry, and an Iceland boat came surrying after her. Grimson was in it with the Sheriff and half-a-dozen other men. The steamer slackened off for them, they came aboard, and the captain asked what they wanted.

"There's a woman on your ship who has stolen a child," said the Sheriff.

"Whose child?" said the captain.

"Mine," said Grimson.

"We'll have her up," said the captain.

Every woman aboard who had a child with her was then brought on deck, and among them was the interior of Grimson's girl, and then began the inquiry.

"That's my child," said Grimson, and she has stolen it.

The captain asked the woman if that was true, but Hilda could not speak or understand a word of English. The captain on his part could not speak or understand a word of Icelandic. So things seemed to go hard with Hilda. But she knew what was going on before her, and clung closer to the child and shed tears. At that the captain began to suspect, and turning to Grimson he said,

"Where is the child's mother?"

Grimson made no answer, and then an Iceland who stood by repeated the question to Hilda in Icelandic, and she answered in her own tongue, "I am his mother. It is true I took him, but he is my own child."

When this was translated to the captain, he asked if it was true, and the Sheriff had to admit that it was so; but Grimson protested that by the law of his country the father, not the mother, was the guardian of the child, and as the father of this child, he demanded it.

"It's the law of Iceland," cried Grimson, in great wrath.

But the captain's blood was boiling by this time. Like a true, illogical, pig-headed, right-headed British raj, he said—

"If the law of Iceland be— I don't know. The woman is under the British flag now, and she shall stick to her child, and just you get off my ship, the lot of you, or— no! I'll throw you into the sea!"—London Figaro.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese history and literature, has reached its eighteenth volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East," and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new department has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and accurate record of literature and Chinese literature, and to give original contributions, sketches, etc., on the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to the Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued, and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and other official, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Bell, Brotherton, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and others. The Review is edited by Mr. H. H. Bell, formerly of the Imperial Customs, and is published by the China Mail Office, 11, South Bridge Road, Singapore.

The Subscription is fixed at \$2.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to. Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this Review, and send their representatives to the Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)." The China Review "has an excellent table of contents."—Oriental Empire.

"The Publication always contains subjects of interest to students in the Far East, and the present issue will hold favourably if not as a record of the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorological will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fitzhugh, on 'The Amoy and the Chinese Coast (Shanghai and Peking)', showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880."—Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa, by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although somewhat of a repetition of the Notes and Queries. The Review includes a most general and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—Oryzanthemum.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. H. H. Bell, 'Giles of the New Testament', contains a paper of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—Mr. E. H. Parker's 'Short Jonny's in Szechuen' are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. H. H. Bell contributes a paper of some length entitled, 'The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a list of Notes and Queries, one of which, 'On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java,' might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H.K. Daily Press.

The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are increasingly represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style, and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Poetical notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with the same care and detail, we are glad to notice, and 'Notes and Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor, the China Mail Office.

WASHINGTON BOOKS.

WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now being at this Office. Price, \$1.00 each.

Printed and published by GEO. MURRAY BAIN, at the China Mail Office, No. 11, South Bridge Road, Singapore.

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday Noon, 11th January, 1890.

STOCKS.	When Established.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Share.	Amount Paid-up per share.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			CASH QUOTATIONS. (For Time Bargains see memo. at foot.)		
						Reserve Fund.	At credit of working a/c. or Bal. Brd. fund.	DIVIDEND.	Closing.	Highest.	Lowest.
<b>Banks.</b>											
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	1863	7,500,000	60,000	125	all	\$ 4,400,000	70,307.32	30 for 1 year to 30/10/89 \$30 ex div. = \$0.89 per share	Aug. 26, 89	107 1/2 prom., buyers	200 % prom. 196 1/2 % pre
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>											
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....	1867	2,500,000	10,000	250	25	732,500	\$ 385,220 estimated to 30 June 88	28 1/2 % = \$7 per sh. for 1888	Oct. 11, 89	\$103, sales	
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	1865	2,000,000	24,000	83.33	25	650,000	231,943.91	10 per cent. for 1888 30 per cent. 60 p.sh. for year ending 30/6/89 10 per cent. for 1888 = Tls. 36.82 and \$36.97	Sept. 10, 89	\$71, buyers	\$74
Norfolk Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	1863	1,000,000	5,000	200	50	Tls. 320,000.00	Tls. 475.6	10 per cent. for 12 m. ending 31/12/88 = Tls. 4.12 and \$5.71	April 27, 89	Tls. 340	
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd. ....	1882	200,000	8,000	25	all	Tls. 175,914.31	Tls. 3,089.00	10 per cent. for 1 yr. to 31/12/87 in all 6 p. cent. for 1888	Jan. 18, 89	Tls. 90	
Chinese Insurance Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) .....	1871	1,500,000	1,500	1,000	200	26,711.60	\$ 15,285.84	14 p. c. for 1888, 10 p. cent. int. div. 1889	April 3, 88	\$130, nom.	
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. ....	1881	2,500,000	10,000	250	50	417,000	estimated to 30 Sept. 89	10 % for 1888, 5 % int. div. 1889, paid 1/10/89	Jan. 2, 90	\$125, ex div., nom.	
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	1880	3,000,000	30,000	100	20	115,000	113,000	10 % for 1888, 5 % int. div. 1889, paid 1/10/89	April 1, 89	\$22, sales	
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>											
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd. ....	1863	2,000,000	8,000	250	50	1,031,466	326,787.58	10 p. sh. for year ending 31 Dec. 1887	Feb. 28, 89	\$100, buyers	\$105
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	1870	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	650,000	223,443.20	10 p. sh. to 31/7/88 = 22 p. sh. for 27 = 20 per cent. per year	Feb. 25, 89	\$90	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	1865	2,000,000	20,000	100	20	13,000	\$ 14,215.23 for 1888	10 p. c. for 1887, 5 p. c. int. div. to 31/12/88	Mar. 2, 89	\$18, sales	
<b>Fire and Marine Insurances.</b>											
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	1884	4,000,000	40,000	100	20	11,875.91	230,123.03	5 1/2 % for yr. ending 31 Dec. 1887	April 27, 89	\$15, nom.	
<b>Docks and Wharves.</b>											
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. ....	1865	1,500,000	12,500	120	all	—	\$ 104,778.24	5 p. c. for 6 m. ending 30/6/89	Aug. 27, 89	63 1/2 pm., nom.	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Limited .....	1865	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	—	\$ 2,755.22	20 p. cent. int. div. on Cap. of \$175,000 for 6 m. and 30/6/89.	July 27, 89	\$100, sellers	
<b>Shipping.</b>											
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam-boat Co., Limited .....	1865	1,000,000	80,000	20	all	(*) \$ 50,000 (+) \$ 850,000	\$ 5,481.28	7 per cent. div. and 2 per cent. bonus on old capital of \$200,000 for 6 m. ending 30/6/89	Aug. 6, 89	\$12, sellers	\$12 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited .....	1882	1,200,000	60,000	20	all	—	\$ 1,606.14	5 1/2 % for yr. ending 31 Dec. 1888	June 13, 89	\$15 1/2, buyers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. ....	1883	1,000,000	20,000	50	all	\$ 281,015.23	1,780.48	8 % for yr. ending 30 June 1889	Sept. 23, 89	\$25, nom.	
China & Malacca S. S. Co., Ltd. ....	1882	175,000	3,500	50	all	—	\$ 3,444.37	30 per cent. 51 p. sh. for yr. ending 31/12/88	Mar. 25, 89	\$118, buyers	\$123
Steam Launch Company, Ltd. ....	1888	100,000	2,000	50	30	—	Dr. \$ 99.66	—	July 30, 89	par, buyers	
<b>Railways.</b>											
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. ....	1878	1,500,000	15,000	100	all	—	\$ 12,100.77	10 % int. div. for 6 m. end. 30/6/89	Aug. 20, 89	\$223, buyers	\$227
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. ....	1882	700,000	7,000	100	all	—	Dr. \$ 18,406.46	—	—	\$72, sellers	\$74
<b>Land and Trusts.</b>											
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd. ....	1889	5,000,000	50,000	100	50	\$ 1,200,000	—	—	—	\$103, buyers	\$103
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd. ....	1880	300,000	6,000	50	30	—	—	—	—	\$16, nom.	
Trust & Loan Co. of China & Co., Ltd. ....	1889	1,000,000	10,000	100	—	\$ 50,000	—	—	—	nominal	
<b>Tramways.</b>											
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Limited .....	1887	125,000	1,250	100	all	—	\$ 214.55	—	—	\$200, nom.	
<b>Mining.</b>											
(a) The Hualong Gold Mining Co., Ltd. ....	1889	150,000	15,000	10	all	—	—	—	—	\$11, buyers	
(b) Jolebu Mining & Trd. Co., Ltd. ....	1889	225,000	22,500	10	all	—	—	—	—	\$24, sellers	
(c) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$4, buyers	
(d) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$7, nom.	
(e) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$22, sellers	\$23
(f) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$104, buyers	\$104
(g) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$175, nom.	
(h) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$7, nom.	
(i) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(j) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(k) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(l) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(m) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(n) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(o) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(p) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(q) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(r) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(s) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(t) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(u) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(v) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(w) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(x) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(y) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
(z) Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited .....	1889	\$ 575,000	11,500	50	5	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
<b>Planting, &amp;c.</b>											
East Borneo Planting Co., Ltd. ....	1888	200,000	4,000	50	40	—	—	—	—	\$10, nom.	
Sungei Bera Planting Co., Ltd. ....	1888	250,000	5,000	50	40	—	—	—	—	\$40, nom.	
Chai-a-Borneo Company, Limited .....	1888	750,000	15,000	100	50	—	—	—	—	\$16, nom.	
(a) Jolebu Planting Co., Limited .....	1889	250,000	5,000	50	20	—	—	—	—	\$20, nom.	
(b) Barro Bay Trading Co., Ltd. ....	1889	100,000	4,000	25	8	—	—	—	—	par, nom.	
(c) H. G. Brown & Co., Limited .....	1889	800,000	6,000	50	all	—	—	—	—	\$53, nom.	
(d) The Laming Planting Co., Ltd. ....	1889	300,000	6,000	50	25	—	—	—	—	\$35, nom.	
<b>Hotels, Building, &amp;c.</b>											
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited .....	1860	300,000	3,000	100	all	—	\$ 3,838.40	4 % for 6 m. ending 30/6/89	Aug. 30, 89	\$210, nom.	
Austin Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited .....	1889	200,000	4,000	50	25	—	—	15 per cent. per ann. — 6 m. ending 30/6/89	—	5 % dis., nom.	
Borneo Hotel & Stores Co., Ltd. ....	—	50,000	1,000	50	30	—	—	—	—	\$32, nom.	
Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ltd. ....	1889	200,000	4,000	50	30	—	—	—	—	\$24, nom.	
West Point Building Co., Ltd. ....	1889	625,000	12,500	50	4	—	—	—	—	\$47, sales	\$19
Shamson Hotel & Land Co., Ltd. ....	1889	100,000	5,000	20	10	—	—	—	—	\$3	
Highland Terrace Hotel and Building Company, Ltd. ....	1889	100,000	1,000	100	all	—	\$ 1,200.70	14 per cent. for 1889 on old capital of \$33,000	April 14, 89	\$200	
<b>Dispensaries.</b>											
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited .....	1886	500,000	5,000	10	all	—	\$ 1,081.63	Int. div. 7 % to 31/12/89	Nov. 5, 89	\$22, sellers	
Cruickshank & Co., Limited .....	1888	80,000	1,000	50	all	—	—	5 % for 6 m. ending 31/6/89	Oct. 1, 89	\$45, sellers	
<b>Lighting.</b>											
Hongkong & China (old issue Gas Co., Limited (new) .....	1864	50,000	5,100	10	all	\$ 10,813.77	1,711.10.11	10 per cent. for 1888, 5 per cent. bonus for 6 m.	Apr. 17, 89	\$130, nom.	
Hongkong Gas Co., Limited .....	1889	300,000	30,000	10	6	—	—	—	—	\$8, cash	
<b>Iron Foundries.</b>											
Gao. Fenwick & Co., Limited .....	1889	150,000	6,000	25	all	—	—	Int. div. 5 %	July 18, 89	\$25, buyers	
A. G. Gordon & Co., Limited .....	1889	150,000	6,000	25	20	—	—	Int. div. 5 % p. sh. for 6 m.	July 31, 89	\$20, buyers	
<b>Brick and Cement.</b>											
Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited .....	1886	100,000	4,000	25	17.5	—	—	—	—	\$18, sellers	
Green Island Cement Company Limited .....	1889	1,030,000	10,000	50	50	—	—	—	—	\$50, nom.	
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>											
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited .....	1881	125,000	5,000	25	all	\$ 40,000	366.56	30 pr. ct. for 1888 and 7 pr. ct. int. for 6 m. ending 30/6/89	Aug. 2, 89	\$103	
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd. ....	1872	30,000	600	50	all	—	\$ 184.16	14 p. sh. for year ending 31/12/88	Feb. 26, 89	\$90, nom.	
H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ....	1883	150,000	3,000	60	all	\$ 12,000	\$ 7,113.79	12 pr. cent. 50 p. sh. for 1888	Mar. 27, 89	\$109, nom.	
Dairy Farm Co., Limited .....	1886	100,000	10,000	10	all	—	—	—	—	\$12	
Camph. Moore & Co., Limited .....	1886	12,000	1,200	10	all	—	—	—	—	\$6, nom.	
Marine & Furniture Co., Ltd. ....	1886	73,000	7,300	25	8	—	—	—	—	\$6, nom.	